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I.—*List of Birds collected by Mr. Alexander Whyte, F.Z.S., in Nyassaland.* By Captain G. E. SHELLEY, F.Z.S.
With a Preface by THE EDITOR.

(Plates I.—III.)

a. *Preface.* By THE EDITOR.

IN the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London for 1891 * will be found a report of the discussion on the new territory called "British Central Africa," which was held by the Society on May 5th of that year, and which mainly served to show how little was our knowledge of the fauna of this extensive region. It was then announced on the part of Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., F.Z.S., H.B.M. Commissioner, that he wished to make a thorough examination of the fauna, flora, and geology of the new district under his charge, and for that purpose had engaged Mr. Alexander Whyte, F.Z.S., to accompany him as Naturalist and to devote himself to the scientific exploration of the country. A few days after the meeting in question, Mr. Whyte and the rest of Mr. Johnston's Staff, under the

* See P. Z. S. 1891, p. 301.

command of Capt. B. L. Selater, R.E., F.R.G.S., proceeded *viâ* Zanzibar to Nyassaland, and have since that period been actively engaged in the discharge of their respective duties.

Before he started Mr. Johnston had arranged with the British South Africa Company, within whose territories British Central Africa is situated, that the Natural History Collections made by Mr. Whyte should be handed over to my care. In June last I had accordingly the pleasure of receiving the first instalment. This embraced about 30 specimens of Mammals, 430 of Birds, and 90 of Reptiles and Batrachians, besides other objects. My friend Capt. G. E. Shelley, F.Z.S., one of our leading authorities on Ethiopian Ornithology, kindly undertook to determine the birds for me, and has furnished me with the following list.

Capt. Shelley points out that the Nyassaland collection is of special interest with regard to the question of the zoological boundaries between Eastern and Southern Africa. It is a well-established fact that the Quanza River forms a very strongly marked barrier between the faunas of Western and Southern Africa, probably owing to the great dissimilarity in the landscape of the opposite banks of that river, but such does not seem to be the case with the River Zambesi. It appears to him, after examining this collection, that the most natural boundary for the South-African Zoological Subregion, on the eastern side, will include the highland districts which border the watershed of the Zambesi and Lake Nyassa. Thus the South-African Subregion will extend on the north to about 10° S. lat., and on the east over the high border-land between Lake Nyassa and the coast, leaving a great portion of the province of Quilimane in the East-African Subregion.

The present collection of 430 specimens was made by Mr. Whyte principally in three localities in the Shiré Highlands—Mount Milanji, Mount Zomba, and Mpimbi.

1. Mount Milanji, as we learn from Mr. Whyte's report on it to Mr. Johnston*, is a large mountain mass in the ex-

* See abstract of this Report in 'Nature,' vol. xlv. p. 482 (15th Sept., 1892).

treme south-east corner of Nyassaland, drained on the west by the head waters of the Ruo, one of the affluents of the Shiré, and on the east by the Lukuga and other smaller streams, which run into the Indian Ocean north of the Zambesi. It is described by Mr. Whyte as an isolated range of, for the most part, precipitous mountains, the main mass forming a huge natural fortress of weather-worn precipices or very steep rocky ascents, sparsely clothed with vegetation. Many of its gullies and ravines are well wooded, and in some of them fine samples of grand African virgin forest are met with. Mr. Whyte's ascent, on the 20th of October, was made up the south-east face of Milanji, over steep grassy hills and across rocky streams, full of large water-worn granite boulders. Further on precipices were encountered, and it was necessary to clamber up, holding on by tufts of grass, roots, and scrub, after which a wooded gorge was entered and welcome shade was obtained from the forest trees.

Here an interesting change in the vegetation was at once perceptible, the plants of the lower slope being mostly replaced by other species. These in many cases approached the flowers of temperate climes, such as brambles and well-known forms of *Papilionaceæ* and *Compositæ*. Ferns, too, became more numerous, and now and again were encountered perfect fairy dells of mosses, selaginellas, and balsams, with miniature water-falls showering their life-giving spray on the little verdant glades, while overhead hoary lichens and bright festoons of elegant long-tasselled lycopods hung from the moss-covered trees. After they had passed through some dense thickets of bamboo, and climbed up an ugly barrier of precipitous cliffs, another hour's ascent, the latter part of which was through a steep grassy glen, brought Mr. Whyte and his companions to the highest ridge of Milanji, about 9300 feet above the sea-level.

Hence was a splendid view over rolling hills of grassy sward divided by belts of dark-green forest, and the climate was found to be delightfully cool and bracing, with a clear dry atmosphere of about 60° Fahr. Altogether two weeks

were spent at three different sites on this high plateau, and good collections of its natural history were made, although rain and mist occasionally interfered with the operations of the naturalists.

The flora of the mountain proved to be of great interest, being quite distinct from that of the surrounding plains, and even from that of the lower slopes. Tree-ferns were found to attain a great size in the damp, shady forest, and one was measured 30 feet in height and 2 feet in diameter at its base. The display of wild flowers is described as "gorgeous." Creamy-white and yellow helichrysums, mingled with purple and blue orchids and irises, and graceful snow-white anemones were all blooming in wild profusion, and rearing their heads from a bed of bright green grassy sward. But the most striking botanical feature of the plateau of Milanji was the cypresses, formerly apparently quite abundant, but now confined to a few of the upper ravines and valleys, where the annual bush-fires, which take place in the dry months of August and September, cannot reach them. In some places hundreds of these giant trees thus destroyed lay prostrate, piled one above another in every stage of destruction. One of these dead conifers was found to measure 140 feet in length and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at 5 feet from its base. The foliage of this cypress is juniper-like. The timber, of a dull reddish-white colour, is of excellent quality and easily worked. Ripe cones of this fine tree were procured, and, as stated in a subsequent letter, have already germinated in the experimental garden at Zomba*.

The fauna of the mountain was found to be of nearly equal interest to the flora, but in the short space of time available it was not possible to make so nearly a complete collection. Raptorial birds were very scarce, but Passeres were plentiful. The grassy lands of the summits were tenanted by a small, dark brown Quail, a Pipit, two Grass-

* This so-called "cypress" is a new conifer of the genus *Widdringtonia*, which will be described as *Widdringtonia whytii* in a paper upon the plants collected by Mr. Whyte, now being prepared in the Botanical Department of the British Museum.

Warblers, and the ubiquitous Great-billed Raven (*Corvus albicollis*), which, however, was not so numerous as on the plains below. In the adjoining forest bird-life was abundant. Bulbuls, Flycatchers, Warblers, Finches, and Honey-birds joined in chorus in celebrating the springtime and nesting-season, which was then in full progress. Altogether about 200 specimens of birds were obtained. Of mammals few were met with. The beasts of prey consisted of the leopard, the spotted hyæna, the serval, and an ichneumon. Examples of three species of *Muridæ* were also obtained, and a little antelope, probably of the genus *Neotragus*, was observed, but not procured. A few snakes were likewise met with.

2. Mount Zomba is more nearly in the centre of the Shiré Highlands, between the Upper Shiré and Lake Shirwa. It rises to a height of about 5133 feet, and forms the water-parting between the Shiré and the Shirwa Basin. Upon its slopes is placed the British Residency of Zomba, at a height of 2971 feet, and here, it is said, will be the future capital city of Nyassaland.

Capt. Selater, writing from Blantyre on May 29th last year, speaks of it as follows :—"To-day we have been up to the top of Zomba. It is a very extraordinary feature of this country that nearly all the mountains are simply huge tables, with precipices all round. Zomba is one of these, also Milanji, and others; very few really rise to peaks. On the top of Zomba we found the climate and flora like those of the Cape. The general plateau is from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea-level; it is covered with short grass and clumps of trees, similar to Milanji; the difference is that there are no cedars * and much less forest; the soil also is better. There is one fine large valley (that of the stream running down by the Residency) which formerly was thickly populated; but some thirty years ago all the people were sold and made slaves of by the invading Yaos, so that it is now uninhabited."

* *I. e.* Widdringtonias: see footnote, p. 4.

3. Mpimbi is the port of Zomba on the Upper Shiré, whence there is steam-navigation to Lake Nyassa.

Capt. Shelley refers the 430 specimens of birds collected by Mr. Whyte in these three localities to 134 species, of which, as will be seen by his list, he considers twelve to be new to science.

Amongst these of special interest are the two new Barbets, *Melanobucco zombæ* and *Smilorhis whytii*, both from Mount Zomba, and the new Thrush *Turdus milanjensis*, from Mount Milanji. The new *Callene anomala*, from Mount Milanji, is also a very noticeable form.

Of the 134 species recorded by Capt. Shelley, 47 are of somewhat wide range or are migrants over the whole of Africa. Of the remaining 87, there are 45 which may be said to belong to the South-African Subregion, 19 are East-African, while 23 may be said to be characteristic of the Zambesi and Shiré districts.

Of these 23 species, several find their nearest allies in Angolan species, while there is also a distinct element of the East-African *mountain* fauna, shown by the occurrence of such forms as *Xenocichla fusciceps*, *Pachyprora dimorpha*, and *Trochocercus albonotatus*.

b. *List of Birds.* By Capt. SHELLEY.

1. MELIERAX GABAR.

Melierax gabar, Sharpe, ed. Layard's B. S. Afr. pp. 19, 795 ; id. Cat. i. p. 89.

No. 9. Zomba, Sept.

2. ASTURINULA MONOGRAMMICA.

Asturinula monogrammica, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 42 ; id. Cat. i. p. 275.

No. 8, ♂. Zomba, Aug., Sept.

3. LOPHOÆTUS OCCIPITALIS.

Lophoætus occipitalis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 41 ; id. Cat. i. p. 274.

No. 92. Zomba Plateau, 4000 feet, March.

4. *MILVUS ÆGYPTIUS*.

Milvus ægyptius, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 49, 798; id. Cat. i. p. 320.

No. 17, ♂. Zomba, Sept.

5. *FALCO MINOR*.

Falco minor, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 57; id. Cat. i. p. 383, pl. 12.

No. 16. Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Nov. 4.

6. *GLAUCIDIUM CAPENSE*.

Carine capensis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 77, 802, pl. 3.

Glaucidium capense, Sharpe, Cat. ii. p. 223.

No. 96. Zomba, Dec. 1. Two specimens, probably adult male and female.

7. *COSMETORNIS VEXILLARIUS*.

Cosmetornis vexillarius, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 89, 803; Hartert, Cat. xvi. p. 595.

Nos. 24, 94. Zomba, Sept. 29, Jan. 9, 11.

8. *MEROPS APIASTER*.

Merops apiaster, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 95, 804; id. Cat. xvii. p. 63.

Nos. 43, 68. Zomba, Nov. 3, Feb. 19. Three specimens, all in moult.

9. *MEROPS SUPERCILIOSUS*.

Merops superciliosus, Sharpe, Cat. xvii. p. 70 (*nec* Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 97, 804); Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 276.

No. 60. Zomba, Sept. 6 and 28.

10. *MELITTOPHAGUS MERIDIONALIS*.

Merops pusillus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 100, 805.

Melittophagus meridionalis, Sharpe, Cat. xvii. p. 45, pl. 1. fig. 4.

Nos. 42, 49. Zomba, Sept. 5. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct. 21.

11. *CORACIAS CAUDATUS*.

Coracias caudatus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 104, 805; id. Cat. xvii. p. 21.

No. 74. Zomba, Sept. 19.

12. EURYSTOMUS AFER.

Eurystomus afer, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 106, 806 ; id. Cat. xvii. p. 30.

Nos. 58-9. Zomba, Sept. 4 ; Milanji, Oct. 21.

13. CERYLE RUDIS.

Ceryle rudis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 110, 807 ; id. Cat. xvii. p. 109.

No. 78. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Feb. 28.

14. HALCYON ORIENTALIS.

Halcyon orientalis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 116, 807 ; id. Cat. xvii. p. 238.

No. 58. Zomba, Sept. 2 and 18.

15. HALCYON CHELICUTENSIS.

Halcyon chelicutensis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 117, 807 ; id. Cat. xvii. p. 239.

No. 46. Zomba, Sept.

16. HALCYON CYANOLEUCA.

Halcyon cyanoleuca, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 120, 803 ; id. Cat. xvii. p. 245.

No. 70. Zomba, Feb. 11.

17. LOPHOCEROS MELANOLEUCUS.

Tockus melanoleucus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 127.

Lophoceros melanoleucus, Grant, Cat. B. xvii. p. 399.

No. 12, ♂. Zomba, Aug.

18. UPUPA AFRICANA.

Upupa africana, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 134, 808 ; Salvin, Cat. B. xvi. p. 14.

No. 19, ♂. Zomba, Sept. 2.

19. IRRISOR VIRIDIS.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 138, 808.

Irrisor viridis, Salvin, Cat. B. xvi. p. 17.

No. 21. Milanji, Dec. 11.

20. RHINOPOMASTES CYANOMELAS.

Rhinopomastes cyanomelas, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 138, 809 ; Salvin Cat. B. xvi. p. 24.

Irrisor cyanomelas, Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 276.

No. 22. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.

21. *GALLIREX CHLOROCHLAMYS*.

Corythaix porphyreolopha, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 142 ("Zambesi").

Gallirex chlorochlamys, Shelley, Cat. B. xix. p. 447.

No. 2, ♂. Zomba, Aug. 12. This and the following species are not known to occur south of the Zambesi. There is a specimen of this beautiful bird now living in the Zoological Society's Gardens, presented by Miss Dolly Kirk in 1889, and a second has been recently received from British East Africa.

22. *TURACUS LIVINGSTONII*.

Corythaix livingstonii, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 143.

Turacus livingstoni, Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 439.

Nos. 1, 43. Zomba, Aug. and Sept. Twelve specimens of both sexes, showing that they are perfectly alike in plumage.

23. *PACHYCOCCYX VALIDUS*.

Pachyococcyx validus, Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 225.

No. 13, ♂. Zomba, Sept. 3. This is the most southern known locality for the present species.

24. *CUCULUS CLAMOSUS*.

Cuculus clamosus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 150, 809; Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 260.

No. 102. Zomba, Dec. 9, Jan. 15 and 29.

25. *CHRYSOCOCCYX CUPREUS*.

Chrysococcyx cupreus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 153, 809; Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 285.

Nos. 88, 89. Zomba, Dec. 10; Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Feb. 10.

26. *CHRYSOCOCCYX KLAASI*.

Cuculus klaasi, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 155.

Chrysococcyx klaasi, Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 283.

No. 53, ♂. Zomba, Sept. 21.

27. COCCYSTES CAFER.

Coccytes cafer, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 158, 810; Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 221.

No. 34. Zomba, Jan. 10.

28. COCCYSTES HYPOPINARIUS.

Coccytes jacobinus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 158, 810 (part).

Coccytes hypopinarius, Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 220, pl. 11. fig. 2.

No. 35. Zomba, Jan. 15. This is a well-marked specimen of this southern race.

29. CENTROPUS NATALENSIS.

Centropus superciliosus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 163, 810 (part).

Centropus natalensis, Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 362.

Nos. 4, 36. Zomba, Sept. 2 and Jan. 23.

30. INDICATOR VARIEGATUS.

Indicator variegatus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 167, 810; Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 7.

No. 49, ♂. Zomba, Sept. 29.

31. MELANOBUCCO ZOMBÆ, sp. n.

Similis *M. torquatus*, sed fronte, facie laterali, et gutture maculis albicantibus nec rubris ornatis distinguendus.

Long. tot. 5·5 poll., alæ 3·5.

Nos. 18, 25. Zomba, Aug. and Sept. Three specimens.

Similar to *M. torquatus*, but differs in having whitish instead of bright scarlet feathers on the head and throat. Total length 5·5 inches, culmen 1, wing 3·5, tail 2·35, tarsus 0·85.

In the British Museum there are two other specimens of this species, collected by Sir John Kirk on the Zambesi. One of these has the pale portions of the head and throat strongly shaded with pink. Sir John Kirk also procured two typical examples of *M. torquatus* from Teté and Shupanga, which are now in the same collection. Last year, when I catalogued the specimens of this family for the British Museum, I looked upon this form as a mere accidental variety, but its re-occurrence in both of the present

collections forces me to regard it as a species distinct from both *M. torquatus* and *M. irroratus*.

32. SMILORHIS LEUCOTIS.

Smilorhis leucotis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 177; Shelley, Cat. xix. p. 37.

No. 19. Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Oct. 27.

33. SMILORHIS WHYTII, sp. n. (Plate I.)

Similis *S. leucoti*, sed pectore brunneo distinguenda. Long. tot. 6·7 poll., alæ 3·5.

No. 24, ♀. Zomba, Sept. 1.

Head and neck black; feathers of the forehead and crown without elongated shafts, and many of them having very minute white tips; rictal bristles white; a broad white band on the cheeks beneath the bare skin of the sides of the head; a fairly large white chin-patch; body above and beneath brown, with partial pale edges to the feathers, and passing into white on the centre of the abdomen, thighs, and under tail-coverts; wings dark brown, with a patch of white on the least wing-coverts, and with partial white edges to greater wing-coverts and quills, most conspicuous about half-way down the latter; under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills white; tail dark brown with an ashy shade; bill and legs black. Total length 6·7 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3·5, tail 2·2, tarsus 0·9.

This Barbet may be distinguished from *S. leucotis* by its brown breast. I name it after Mr. Alexander Whyte, F.Z.S., who, by the present collections, has added much to our knowledge of East African Ornithology.

34. CAMPOTHERA SMITHII.

Campothera smithii, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 181, 812; Hargitt, Cat. xviii. p. 101.

No. 64, ♀ juv. Zomba, Sept. 1. This is the first example of the present species recorded from north of the Zambesi. It is a young bird, very difficult to determine, but Mr. Hargitt thinks that it must belong to *C. smithii*.

35. CAMPOTHERA MALHERBII.

Campothera malherbii, Hargitt, Cat. xviii. p. 96.

No. 65, ♂ ad. Zomba, Sept. 3. Also recorded for the first time from so far south.

36. *DENDROPICUS ZANZIBARI*.

Dendropicus zanzibari, Hargitt, Cat. xviii. p. 297.

No. 66. Zomba, Aug. 25. This is an immature bird. It is the first example of the present species recorded from a district so far south on the East Coast.

37. *PŒOCEPHALUS ROBUSTUS*.

Psittacus robustus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 194.

Pœocephalus robustus, Salvad. Cat. xx. p. 363.

Nos. 21, 98, ♀ ad. Zomba, Sept.

38. *PŒOCEPHALUS FUSCICAPILLUS*.

Psittacus fuscicapillus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 197.

Pœocephalus fuscicapillus, Salvad. Cat. xx. p. 368.

Nos. 20, 97, ♂ ♀ ad. Zomba, Aug., Sept., and December.

39. *TURDUS MILANJENSIS*, sp. n.

T. similis T. olivaceo, sed saturatior; gutture valdè nigro striato, et hypochondriis saturatè olivaceo-griseis cum pectore concoloribus, minimè aurantiacis, distinguendus. Long. tot. 8·5 poll., alæ 4·7.

No. 15. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct. 25 and 27, Nov. 1. Mr. Whyte has sent home seven fine specimens of this species, with a note that it is the "Common Thrush of the Milanji Plateau, and has a sweet song."

Similar to *T. olivaceus*, but with the throat rather more strongly striped with black; crop, sides of the body, and outside of the thighs olive-brown; centre of the breast orange-chestnut; under tail-coverts olive-brown with broad white shaft-patches; under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills orange. Total length 8·5 inches, culmen 1, wing 4·7, tail 4·2, tarsus 1·15.

40. *TURDUS LIBONYANUS*.

Turdus libonyanus, Smith; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 199, 813; Seebohm, Cat. v. p. 229.

No. 31. Zomba, Aug. and Sept. This is the most northern locality yet known for both this and the next species.

41. *Turdus gurneyi*.

Turdus gurneyi, Hartl. ; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 202, 813.

Geocichla gurneyi, Seebohm, Cat. v. p. 170.

No. 14, ♀. Zomba, Sept. 1 ; Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet.

"Rare." Oct. 30.

These specimens quite bear out the characters given by Mr. Seebohm for distinguishing this species from the closely allied *T. piaggii*.

42. *Xenocichla fusciceps*, sp. n.

X. similis *X. nigricipiti*, sed pileo fusco-schistaceo nec nigro, hypochondriis sordidè nec latè olivaceis et sub-caudalibus olivaceis flavido marginatis distinguenda. Long. tot. 7·7 poll., alæ 3·8.

No. 4. Milanji Plateau, Oct. and Nov., 4000-6000 feet.

Differs from *X. nigriceps* in having a grey crown and hinder neck, contrasting with the olive-green of the remainder of the upper parts, as in *X. nigriceps*. There is a greyish or whitish spot on the upper and under eyelids ; under surface ashy grey, with the sides of the head slightly darker grey and the centre of the breast lighter ; flanks dusky olive-greenish ; under tail-coverts dusky olive, edged with pale olive-yellow ; under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills pale yellowish buff. Total length 7·7 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3·8, tail 3, tarsus 1.

This species resembles *X. nigriceps* (Shelley, P. Z. S. 1889, p. 362) in having a rather short stout bill, very unlike the long bill of *X. flavostriata*, Sharpe, which is its nearest South-African representative.

43. *Pycnonotus layardi*.

Pycnonotus layardi, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 815 ; id. Cat. vi. p. 132.

No. 30, ♂ ♀ ad. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.

44. *Crateropus kirkii*.

Crateropus kirkii, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 213, 815 ; id. Cat. vii. p. 474 ; Shelley, Ibis, 1884, p. 46.

No. 73. Zomba, Sept.

45. *COSSYPHA NATALENSIS*.

Cossypha natalensis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 223; id. Cat. vii. p. 37.

No. 26. Milanji Plateau, Dec.

46. *COSSYPHA CAFFRA*.

Cossypha caffra, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 224, 816; id. Cat. vii. p. 39.

No. 24, Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Nov. 17. These specimens belong to the slightly darker race which is found on Kilimanjaro.

47. *COSSYPHA HEUGLINI*.

Cossypha heuglini, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 227, 817; id. Cat. vii. p. 41.

Nos. 44, 63, 26. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.; Milanji, Dec.

48. *Calene anomala*, sp. n.

C. olivaceo-brunnea: supracaudalibus et caudâ rufescentibus: pileo paullo saturatiore: fascia superciliari anticè albidâ, posticè cinereâ: gutture conspicuè albo: pectore cinereo: abdomine albo: subcaudalibus auran-tiacis: hypochondriis et subalaribus olivaceis. Long. tot. 6·5 poll., alæ 3·15.

No. 4. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, November. Three specimens.

Forehead, sides of the crown, cheeks, and lores grey, darker in front of the eye; the broad grey eyebrow inclines to white in front; ear-coverts, sides of the neck, and upper parts generally uniform brown, with a rufous shade on the back, passing into bright chestnut on the upper tail-coverts; wings dark brown, with the lesser coverts grey and with the edges of the other feathers washed with olive-shaded brown like the mantle; tail brown, with a slight rufous shade, strongest on the edges of the feathers; throat white; crop and centre of the breast pale grey, passing into white on the abdomen; sides of the body olive-brown; thighs leaden grey; axillaries and inner under wing-coverts like the sides of the breast; outer wing-coverts leaden grey; quills uniform silky brown; bill black; legs brown. Total length 6·5 inches, culmen 0·6, wing 3·15, tail 2·5, tarsus 1·25.

This species is quite distinct in coloration from all its allies.

49. PRATINCOLA TORQUATA.

Pratincola torquata, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 250, 820 ; id. Cat. iv. p. 190.

Nos. 55, 27. Zomba, Sept. ; Milanji, 6000 feet, Nov. and Dec. Five specimens in various plumages.

50. ERYTHROPYGIA ZAMBESIANA.

Erythropygia zambesiana, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 821 ; id. Cat. vii. p. 78, pl. 15. fig. 1.

No. 48. Zomba, Jan., adult and young.

This is a local form of *E. ruficauda* ; the type came from Tete on the south bank of the Zambesi. The specimens do not quite agree with the Tete specimen, being so much darker ; but the latter bird is in freshly moulted plumage, whereas the Zomba examples are worn and evidently in breeding dress.

51. PRINIA MYSTACEA.

Drymæca affinis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 258, 822.

Prinia mystacea, Sharpe, Cat. vii. p. 191.

No. 100. Zomba, Jan.

52. CISTICOLA CINERASCENS.

Cisticola cinerascens (Heugl.) ; Sharpe, Cat. vii. p. 248.

No. 71, ♀. Zomba, Sept. This is the first time this species has been recorded further south than Dar-es-Salaam.

53. CISTICOLA SUBRUFICAPILLA.

Cisticola subruficapilla (Smith) ; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 266 ; id. Cat. vii. p. 283.

No. 70. Milanji Plateau, Aug. and Nov.

54. CISTICOLA ORIENTALIS.

Melocichla mentalis (nec Fras.), Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 572.

Cisticola orientalis, Sharpe, Cat. vii. p. 245.

No. 73, ♂. Zomba, Febr. This specimen agrees well with one from the Usambara country, but has the upper parts

slightly paler than in specimens of *C. mentalis* from the Gold Coast.

55. *APALIS FLAVIGULARIS*, sp. n.

A. similis A. thoracica, sed pilco nigricante, gutture et abdomine letè flavis, et torque præpectoralis nigro distinguenda. Long. tot. 5 poll., alæ 2·05.

No. 23. Milanji Plateau, Oct.

Similar to *A. thoracica*, but darker and brighter. Upper parts olive-green, shading into dusky black on the crown; quills dark brown, edged with olive-green; tail grey, with the terminal portions of the outer three pairs of feathers white; sides of the head and a broad præpectoral band black; cheeks, throat, and centre of breast bright yellow, passing into olive-green on the sides of the body; thighs dusky olive; under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills white, the former shaded with yellow. Total length 5 inches, culmen 0·55, wing 2·05, tail 1·9, tarsus 0·85.

In one of these specimens, probably a younger bird, the back of the neck and crown are olive like the back, and only shaded into black on the forehead; and the black præpectoral collar is much narrower, as narrow, in fact, as in *A. thoracica*.

56. *BRADYPTERUS NYASSÆ*, sp. n.

B. similis B. cinnamomeo, sed saturatio, potius castaneo-brunneus: hypochondriis fulvescenti-brunneis, nec aurantiaco-brunneis. Long. tot. 6 poll., alæ 2·35.

Similar to *B. cinnamomeus*, but much darker and more chestnut-brown, the sides of the body not orange, but sandy brown. Total length 6 inches, wing 2·35.

Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct.

57. *EREMOMELA SCOTOPS*.

Eremomela scotops, Sund.; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 299, 828; id. Cat. vii. p. 162, pl. 5. fig. 1.

No. 72. Zomba. This species has never before been recorded from north of the Zambesi.

58. *CINNYRIS FALKENSTEINI*.

Cinnyris falkensteini, Reichen.; Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 594.

No. 69, ♂. Zomba, Aug.; also an unlabelled female or

young bird. This is the first time this species has been met with so far south; it ranges throughout East Africa north to the Uganda country.

59. *CINNYRIS CUPREUS*.

Cinnyris cupreus, Shelley, Monogr. Nect. p. 191, pl. 58.

No. 52. Zomba, Jan. The collection contains two males, one in full plumage. This agrees perfectly in colouring and measurements with a specimen from Senegambia, showing that there are no constant characters to indicate local races.

60. *CHALCOMITRA GUTTURALIS*.

Cinnyris gutturalis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 311, 830; Shelley, Monogr. Nect. p. 261, pl. 81.

Nos. 70, 91. Zomba, Sept. and Jan.; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Oct.

61. *ANTHOTHREPTES LONGUEMARI*.

Anthereptes longuemarii, Shelley, Monogr. Nect. p. 335, pl. 108.

Anthothreptes orientalis, Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 285.

No. 61. Zomba, Febr. This is the first time this species has been obtained so far south.

62. *PARUS XANTHOSTOMUS*.

Parus xanthostomus, Bull. B. O. C. no. ii. p. vi.

P. similis P. nigro, sed remigibus flavo marginatis et ore intus flavo distinguendus. Long. tot. 6 poll., alae 3·15.

No. 87. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Feb. 11.

Similar to *P. niger*, but differs in the upper parts being dusky black with a green instead of a blue gloss on the crown; wings with the base of the median coverts black and the edges of the quills shaded with olive-yellow; throat and under surface of the body ashy grey; bill black, with the inside of the mouth bright yellow; legs olive, shaded grey. Total length 6 inches, culmen 0·45, wing 3·15, tail 2·7, tarsus 0·75.

This species is also known to me from two other specimens. One of these is a very fine one in my own collection, procured by Dr. Bradshaw south of the Zambesi, from which I have taken the description. The other is in the British Museum, labelled "Graham's Town (*Atmore*)."

63. *POGONOCICHLA JOHNSTONI*, sp. n.

P. similis P. stellatæ, sed secundariis olivaceo marginatis, minimè cinereis, distinguenda. Long. tot. 5·8 poll., alæ 3·15.

No. 3. Milanji Plateau, Nov.

Similar to *P. stellata*, but easily distinguished by the olive margins to the secondaries. Total length 5·3 inches, wing 3·15.

64. *PLATYSTIRA PELTATA*.

Platystira peltata, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 345; id. Cat. iv. p. 147.

♀ ad. Milanji, Dec.

65. *PACHYPRORA MOLITOR*.

Batis molitor, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 318, 838, pl. 10. fig. 1; id. Cat. iv. p. 137.

Nos. 54, 67. Zomba, Sept. and Febr.

66. *PACHYPRORA DIMORPHA*, sp. n.

P. similis P. mixtæ, sed caudâ valdè longiore (1·75), et maris maculâ albâ nuchali nullâ, necnon feminae lineâ albâ superciliari obsoletâ et plagâ gutturali et hypochondriis aurantiaco-castaneis, distinguenda.

Similar to *P. mixta*, but with a longer tail, the male distinguished by the absence of the white nuchal spot, and the female by the obsolete white eyebrow and by the orange-chestnut throat-patch and flanks.

Nos. 1 and 6. Milanji Plateau, Oct. and Nov.

This species resembles *P. mixta*, which was discovered by Mr. Hunter on Mount Kilimanjaro in August, at from 6000 to 7000 feet. It is at once distinguished by its longer tail (1·75 instead of 1·4). The males differ in having a broader pectoral band and no white nuchal spot. The females differ in having the chestnut of the underparts much darker, the throat-patch being separated from the darker prepectoral band by a distinct whitish patch.

67. *TERPSIPHONE PERSPICILLATA*.

Terpsiphone cristata, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 352, 838.

Terpsiphone perspicillata, Sharpe, Cat. iv. p. 357.

Nos. 35, 7. Zomba, Sept., Dec., Jan., and Febr. Five specimens.

68. *TROCHOCERCUS ALBONOTATUS*.

Trochocercus albonotatus, Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 121 ; 1892, p. 303, pl. 7. fig. 1.

No. 8. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct.

This is an instance of an East-African species of Flycatcher ranging into the Zambesi district. The original type was procured by Mr. Jackson on Mount Elgon, and the Milanji specimens cannot be specifically separated, though the grey on the chest is somewhat lighter and contrasts a little more with the black throat.

69. *HIRUNDO ASTIGMA*, sp. n.

Similis *H. semirufæ*, sed plagâ auriculari rufâ et caudâ minime albo maculatâ distinguenda. Long. tot. 7·5 poll., alæ 4·9.

No. 13. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct.

Similar to *H. semirufa*, but differs in having the ear-coverts and sides of the head, behind the eye, chestnut, which colour partially extends across the nape; no trace of white on the tail; underparts paler, throat nearly white; under tail-coverts with more than the terminal half bluish black. Total length 7·5 inches, culmen 0·4, wing 4·9, tail 4·1, tarsus 0·6.

70. *HIRUNDO PUELLA*.

Hirundo puella, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 373, 841 ; id. Cat. x. p. 154.

No. 29. Milanji Plateau, 4000 feet, Oct.

71. *LANIUS COLLARIS*.

Lanius collaris, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 374, 841 ; Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 255.

Nos. 34, 41, 68. Zomba, Aug. and Sept. These specimens agree perfectly with others from Natal. I do not find the species previously recorded from the Zambesi district.

72. *ENNEOCTONUS COLLURIO*.

Enneoctonus collurio, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 378, 842.

Lanius collurio, Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 286.

No. 69. Zomba, Febr.

73. LANIARIUS SULPHUREIPECTUS.

Laniarius sulphureipectus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 384; Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 159.

No. 51. Zomba, Febr.; Milanji Plains, Oct. and Dec.

74. DRYOSCOPIUS CUBLA.

Laniarius cubla, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 392, 842; Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 148.

Nos. 37, 64. Zomba, Aug., Sept., and Febr.; Milanji Plains, Dec.

75. DRYOSCOPIUS STICTURUS.

Laniarius sticturus (Hartl. & Finsch); Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 393, 843.

Dryoscopus sticturus, Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 136.

Nos. 36, 67. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.

76. TELEPHONUS SENEGALUS.

Laniarius senegalus (L.); Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 394, 843.

Telephonus senegalus, Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 124.

Nos. 61, 56. Zomba, Sept. and Febr.; Milanji Plains, Oct.

77. TELEPHONUS ANCHIETÆ.

Telephonus anchietæ, Bocage, Orn. Angola, p. 225, pl. 4; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 579; Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 129.

No. 30. Milanji Plain, 4000 feet, Oct. This species was previously known only from the Loango coast of Angola, and from Lamu on the East Coast.

78. NILAUS CAPENSIS.

Nilaus brubru, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 397, 843.

Nilaus capensis, Gadow, Cat. viii. p. 168, pl. 5. fig. 1.

No. 58. Zomba, Febr. (immature).

79. CAMPOPHAGA NIGRA.

Campophaga nigra, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 398, 843; id. Cat. iv. p. 62.

Nos. 75, 66, ♂ ♀. Zomba, Sept. and Dec.

80. *CAMPOPHAGA HARTLAUBI*.

Campophaga hartlaubi, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 398; id. Cat. iv. p. 62.

No. 55, ♂. Zomba, Jan. This is the first record of the occurrence of this species north of the Zambesi.

81. *GRAUCALUS PECTORALIS*.

Graucalus pectoralis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 843; id. Cat. iv. p. 29.

Nos. 11, 103. Zomba, Sept. Four examples. This species has never been procured before in the Zambesi district.

82. *BRADYORNIS PALLIDUS*.

Bradyornis pallidus, Sharpe, Cat. iii. p. 310; Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 277.

Nos. 49, 74. Zomba, Jan. 21 (nestling), Febr. The last specimen agrees perfectly with the type of my *B. modestus* from the Gold Coast. This is the most southern known limit for the species, which was likewise obtained by Dr. Stuhlmann at Quilimane.

83. *BRADYORNIS ATER*.

Bradyornis ater, Sund.; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 405; id. Cat. iii. p. 314.

Nos. 55, 71. Zomba, Jan. One of these specimens and an unlabelled one are young birds in spotted plumage, the black being spotted with chestnut-buff.

84. *PRIONOPS TALACOMA*.

Prionops talacoma, Smith; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 406, 844; id. Cat. iii. p. 321.

No. 38. Zomba, Sept.

85. *SIGMODUS TRICOLOR*.

Sigmodus tricolor (Gray), Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 407; id. Cat. iii. p. 325.

Sigmodus graculinus, Sharpe, Cat. iii. p. 325.

Nos. 27, 33, 62, 63, 72. Zomba, Sept. and Febr.

86. *BUCHANGA ASSIMILIS*.

Buchanga assimilis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 408, 844; id. Cat. iii. p. 247.

Nos. 53, 59. Zomba, Sept. (ad.), Febr. (jr.).

87. *ORIOLOUS LARVATUS*.

Oriolus larvatus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 413, 845 ; id. Cat. iii. p. 217.

Nos. 16, 46. Zomba, Aug., Sept., and Jan.; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Oct.

The series collected by Mr. Whyte shows great variation in the colour of the wing-coverts, which are grey in some specimens, in others yellow, and in others grey washed with yellow. The characters for the separation of this species and *Oriolus brachyrhynchus*, given by Dr. Sharpe in the 'Catalogue,' seem to me to require further examination.

88. *CORVULTUR ALBICOLLIS*.

Corvultur albicollis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 417 ; id. Cat. iii. p. 24.

Nos. 3, 25. Zomba, Sept. and Oct.; Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Nov.

89. *LAMPROCOLIUS SYCOBIUS*.

Lamprocolius sycobius, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 426, 846 ; id. Cat. xiii. p. 178.

No. 40. Zomba, Sept.

90. *PHOLIDAUGES VERREAUXI*.

Pholidauges verreauxi, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 428, 846 ; id. Cat. xiii. p. 123.

Nos. 28, 50, 104. Zomba, Aug., Sept., Jan., and Febr.

91. *AMYDRUS MORIO*.

Amydrus morio (L.), Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 431, 846 ; id. Cat. xiii. p. 161.

No. 18. ♂ ♀, Aug. and Sept.

92. *SYCOBROTUS STICTIFRONS*.

Sycobrotus bicolor, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 432 (pt., "Livingstone Expedition").

Sycobrotus stictifrons (Fischer & Reichen.), Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 424.

Symplectes stictifrons, Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 281 (Quilimane).

No. 65. Zomba, Jan.; Milanji Plateau, 4000 feet, Oct.

and Nov. The four specimens are nearly similar in plumage, but two of them have the throat brown and two yellow, probably a sexual difference.

93. SITAGRA OCULARIA.

Hyphantornis ocularius (Smith), Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 435.

Sitagra ocularia, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 427.

No. 42, ♂. Zomba, Febr.

94. HYPHANTORNIS NIGRICEPS.

Hyphantornis nigriceps, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 436; id. Cat. p. 456.

No. 57, ♂. Zomba, Jan.

95. HYPHANTORNIS XANTHOPS.

Hyphantornis xanthops, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 438; id. Cat. xiii. p. 447.

Nos. 56, 39, 41, 47. Zomba, Aug., Sept., and Febr.; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Dec.

I doubt whether, in the face of the series now sent by Mr. Whyte, Dr. Sharpe's *H. jamesoni* can be maintained as distinct from *H. xanthops*.

96. HYPHANTORNIS BERTRANDI, sp. n. (Plate II.)

H. similis H. heuglini, sed major, et fasciâ nuchali transversâ nigrâ distinguendus. Long. tot. 6·3 poll., alæ 3·3.

Nos. 41, 47. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Oct.

Crown rufous, shaded yellow; nape, entire sides of the head, and the upper half of the throat black, followed by golden yellow, which extends almost across the hind neck; remainder of the upper parts uniform olive-yellow, with slight indications of brown shafts to the feathers of the mantle; median and greater wing-coverts and the quills dark brown, broadly edged with bright olive-yellow; remainder of the underparts rich golden yellow, with a very faint rufous shade on the middle of the throat; under wing-coverts, shafts, and inner margins of the quills bright yellow, with the remainder of the quills ashy brown; bill black; legs and claws pale brown. Total length 6·3 inches, culmen 0·85, wing 3·3, tail 2·6, tarsus 1.

A second specimen (Oct. 16th) is similar, only it has a few black feathers intermixed with the yellow of the crown.

A third specimen (Sept. 26th) is a young male, with a pale-coloured lower mandible, crown and sides of head olive-green; chin and upper throat yellow, these parts slightly mottled with black. From the form of the bill, measurements, and general appearance, it is evidently a young bird of this species.

I propose to name this species after Capt. Bertram Lutley Selater, R.E., Mr. Johnston's principal officer in Nyassaland, and Commander of his police force.

97. *HYPHANTORNIS CABANISI*.

Hyphantornis cabanisi, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 443; id. Cat. xiii. p. 461.

No. 18, ♀. Mpimbi, Febr. This species extends from Damaraland and Natal northwards to Lamu.

98. *HYPHANTORNIS XANTHOPTERUS*.

Hyphantornis xanthopterus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 443; id. Cat. xiii. p. 444, pl. 13. fig. 2.

Ploceus xanthopterus, Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 281.

No. 81. Mpimbi, Febr. This species appears to be very local, as it is known only from the Shiré Valley and Quilimane.

99. *ANAPLECTES RUBRICEPS*.

Malimbus rubriceps, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 444, 847.

Anaplectes rubriceps, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 411; Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 281.

Nos. 50, 85. Zomba, Sept. and Dec.; Mpimbi, Febr.

100. *PLOCEIPASSER PECTORALIS*.

Ploceipasser pectoralis (Peters), Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 247.

No. 83. Mpimbi, Febr. Previously this species was known only from the type from Inhambani, and from specimens collected by Sir J. Kirk at Tete, on the south bank of the Zambesi. The young bird has the back and edges to the secondaries more rufous than in the adult.

101. AMBLYOSPIZA ALBIFRONS.

Amblyospiza albifrons, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 449; id. Cat. xiii. p. 501.

No. 23. Zomba, Aug. and Sept. This is the first instance of this species being found to the north of the Zambesi.

102. VIDUA PRINCIPALIS.

Vidua principalis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 453, 848; id. Cat. xiii. p. 203.

No. 37. Zomba, Jan. and Febr.; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Nov.

103. HYPOCHERA NIGERRIMA, Sharpe.

Hypochera ultramarina, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 457 (part).

Hypochera nigerrima, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 311.

No. 99. Zomba, Dec.

104. PENTHETRIA ARDENS (Bodd.).

Vidua ardens, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 455, 847.

Penthetria ardens, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 215.

Nos. 45, 47, 80. Zomba, Sept. and Jan.; Milanji Plains, Oct.; Mpimbi, Febr.

105. PENTHETRIA ALBONOTATA (Cass.).

Penthetria albonotata, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 460; id. Cat. xiii. p. 219.

No. 80. Mpimbi, Febr.

106. PYROMELANA FLAMMICEPS.

Pyromelana flammiceps, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 228; Reichen. J. f. O. 1889, p. 282.

No. 95. Zomba, Jan. Altogether eight full-plumaged specimens are in the collection. This is the furthest locality south known for the present species.

107. PYROMELANA NIGRIFRONS.

Pyromelana nigrifrons, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 233.

No. 82. Mpimbi, Febr. This is the first time the present species has been procured so far south.

108. PYROMELANA XANTHOMELÆNA.

Pyromelana xanthomelæna, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 239.

No. 45. Zomba, Jan. ; Milanji Plain, 4000 feet, Oct. This species may be distinguished from its allies south of the Zambesi (*P. minor* and *P. capensis*) by its black thighs.

109. PYTELIA AFRA (Gm.).

Pytelia afra, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 302.

No. 40. Zomba, Jan. and Febr. This is the most southern locality for this species yet registered.

110. CRYPTOSPIZA REICHENOWI (Hartl.).

Pytelia reichenowi, Reichen. J. f. O. 1875, p. 41, pl. 2. fig. 1.

Cryptospiza reichenowi, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 254 (Camaroon Mountains).

No. 10. Milanji Plateau, Nov. This specimen is not in full plumage, and it is difficult to determine it with certainty, but its measurements agree well with the type of *C. reichenowi*. Total length 4.2 inches, culmen 0.45, wing 2.1, tail 1.7, tarsus 0.7.

111. COCCOPYGIA DUFRESNII (V.).

Estrela dufresnei, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 469, 849.

Coccopygia dufresnii, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 305.

No. 11. Milanji Plateau, Nov. This is the most northern known locality for the present species.

112. ESTRILDA MINOR.

Estrilda minor, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 393.

No. 63. Zomba, Febr. ; Milanji Plains, 4000 feet, Oct. South of the Zambesi this form is replaced by typical *E. astrild*.

113. ESTRILDA ANGOLENSIS (L.).

Uræginthus cyanogaster, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 473, 850.

Estrilda angolensis, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 402.

No. 86. Mpimbi, Febr.

114. LAGONOSTICTA RHODOPARIA.

Lagonosticta rhodoparia, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 282.

No. 60. Zomba, Febr. This is the southernmost locality known for this species, which ranges along the east coast to Bogos-land in N.E. Africa.

115. *LAGONOSTICTA NIVEIGUTTATA* (Peters).

Hypargus niveiguttatus, Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 558, pl. 52. fig. 2; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 477.

Lagonosticta niveiguttata, Sharpe, Cat. xiii. p. 274.

Nos. 59 and 57. Zomba, Sept.; Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct. and Nov.

116. *PETRONIA PETRONELLA*.

Petronia petronella, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 481, 850; id Cat. xii. p. 297.

No. 62. Zomba, Febr.

117. *EMBERIZA FLAVIVENTRIS*.

Fringillaria flaviventris, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 491, 851.

Emberiza flaviventris, Sharpe, Cat. xii. p. 499.

No. 38. Zomba, Jan. and Febr.

118. *EMBERIZA ORIENTALIS* (Shelley).

Fringillaria orientalis, Shelley, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 308.

Emberiza orientalis, Sharpe, Cat. xii. p. 502.

Nos. 48, 38. Zomba, Aug., Sept., and Jan. This is the most southern known locality for the present species.

119. *MACRONYX CROCEUS*.

Macronyx striolatus, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 532.

Macronyx croceus, Sharpe, Cat. x. p. 626.

No. 26. Zomba, Dec. and Jan.

120. *ANTHUS RUFULUS*.

Anthus caffer, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. pp. 534, 852.

Anthus rufulus, Sharpe, Cat. x. p. 574.

No. 2. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct.

121. *MOTACILLA LONGICAUDA*, Rüpp.

Motacilla longicauda, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 544; id. Cat. x. p. 495.

No. 77. Zomba, Sept.

122. *TRERON DELALANDII*.

Treron delalandii, Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 270; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 558.

No. 10. Zomba, Aug.

123. *PALUMBUS ARQUATRIX*.

Palumbus arquatrix, Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 283; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 561.

No. 4. Zomba, Sept.

124. *HAPLOPELIA JOHNSTONI*, sp. n. (Plate III.)

H. similis H. larvata, sed suprâ lætior, subtùs valdè saturatior: notæo vinaceo-rubro conspicuè adumbrato. Long. tot. 11 poll., alæ 6·1.

No. 20. Milanji Plateau, 6000 feet, Oct.; two young and one adult.

Similar to *H. larvata*, but brighter; and differs in having a rich vinous gloss on the wings, back, upper tail-coverts, and centre tail-feathers; under surface of the body and under tail-coverts slightly darker; sides of the body and the entire under surface of the wings greyer; bill blackish; legs bright red. Total length 11 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 6·1, tail 4·3, tarsus 1·1.

This is a handsome species, closely allied to *H. larvata*. I propose to name it after Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., F.Z.S., to whose scientific zeal and energy we are indebted for our first knowledge of the birds of the high interior of Nyassaland.

125. *TURTUR SEMITORQUATUS*.

Turtur semitorquatus, Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 303; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 566.

No. 5. Zomba, Aug. and Sept.

126. *TURTUR CAPICOLA*.

Turtur capicola, Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 312; Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 567.

No. 6. Zomba, Sept.

127. TYMPANISTRIA TYMPANISTRIA.

Tympanistria tympanistria, Shelley, Ibis, 1883, p. 326;
Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 571.
No. 7. Zomba, Aug.

128. PTERNISTES HUMBOLDTI.

Pternistes humboldti, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 589; Shelley,
P. Z. S. 1889, p. 370; Grant, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.
ser. 6, vii. p. 145.
No. 32. Zomba, Jan.

129. VANELLUS INORNATUS, Swains.

Vanellus inornatus, Seeb. Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 225
(1888).
No. 84, ♂. Mpimbi, Feb. 28.

130. CREX CREX (L.).

Crex crex, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 611.
No. 44. Zomba, Jan.

131. LIMNOCORAX NIGER.

Limnocorax niger, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 618.
No. 79. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Febr. Two specimens,
probably male and female, one being more blackish brown
than the other.

132. RHYNCHOPS FLAVIROSTRIS.

Rhynchops flavirostris, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 706.
No. 77. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Febr.

133. BUBULCUS IBIS.

Bubulcus ibis, Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 717.
No. 76. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Febr.

134. NYCTICORAX GRISEUS.

Nycticorax griseus (L.), Sharpe, B. S. Afr. p. 724.
No. 75. Mpimbi, Upper Shiré, Febr.





